## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NO. 5818.

MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, MAY 13, 1850.

TWO CENTS.

WANTED-FOR THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN search of Str John Franklin, for the U.S. brigs Advance and Rescue, 2 Quarter-masters, 2 Armourers, 2 Boatswain's Mates, 2 Salimakers, 2 Carpenters, 2 Carpenter's Mates, Seaman, Ordinary Seaman, 2 Stewads, 2 Cooks. Apply at the U.S. Naval Rendesvous, No. 9 Cherry street, New York.

Cooks. Apply a street, New York.

OCEAN STEAN NAVIGATION CO.—FOR BREMEN, via Southampton.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASH-INGTON, C. W. Floyd, Commander, will sail for Bromon, via Southampton, on Monday, May 20th, from Pier No. 3, N. R., at 12 A. E. Price of passage in the first cabin, 5(20); do. in the second cabin; 20th an experienced surgeon is attached to the ship. All letters must go through the pust office. For passage or freight, apply to MOLLER & SAND, Agenta, 50 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED TATES MAIL STRAM-ship PACIFIC, Capt. Ears Nye.—This steamar will de-part from the foot of Canal street, with the mails for Eu-rope, positively on Saturday, 25th May, at 13 o'clock, M. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations for olegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 74 South street. Positively no berth can be secured till paid for.

United States Mall Stramship Company.—
The books of subscription to the capital stock of the United States Mail Steamship Company, to the amount of one million few hundred thousand dollars, will be opened on Tuesday, the 18th day of May inst., at the Merchante Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, and the two ensuing days, from 12c'clock M., to 2 P. M.

GEORGE LAW,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
Mar York, May 3, 1850.

Commissioners.

New York, May S, 1880.

The Nork of the Viriginia Steamship Company.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, to the amount of three hundred thousand dellars, will be opened on Monday, the 20th day of May instant, at the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Merchante Exchange, Wall street, in the city of New York, and will remain open on that and the two succeeding days, from 12 colock M. to SILAS WOOD,

HENRY LUDLAM, Commis're.

P. A. CONKLING.

Dated New York, May 6, 1880.

The British and North american R. M.
Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifar to land and receive mails and passengers:

Canada. from Boston Wednesday, May 15.
Ningara. New York. May 22.
Hibernia. Boston. May 29.
Europa. New York. June 5.
Asia. Beston. June 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. Jun., 38 Broadway.

Tor freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD. Jun. 33 Broadway.

E. CUNARD. Jun. 38 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWERN NEW York and Liverpeel.—The ships composing this line are the Third the ships composing the line are the Third the ships composing the line are the Third the ships having been built by contract expressly for government service, every care has been taken in their contraction, as also in their engines, to onsure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passage from New York to Liverpool \$130, exclusive use of extra size state years and their accommodations for passage from New York to Liverpool \$130, exclusive use of extra size state years and their accommodations for passage from New York to Liverpool \$130, exclusive use of extra size state years and their seasons and their seasons are unappeared by EDWD & COLLINS, 74 South streets or passage, apply to The Atlantic will leave Liverpool. May 15, and the Atlantic will be shown to the s

nales bill of heling are signed therefor, and the value thereof, therein appressed.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW—THE
Dewerful new screw steamship CITY OF GLASGOW.
1.08 tens register, 1.099 tens over all, and 350 horse power,
B. R. Matthews, (formerly of the Great Western, come
mander, is intended to sail regularly from New York to Glasgow about the middle of every all-frante month, viz: in May,
July, September, Novemberr, and Jannary, and from Glasgow, in April, June, August, Getoker, Docember, and Febmays. The sirst departure of this aplendid vessel from Naturday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Goods for shipment
cannot be received after Thursday evening, 16th. Cabin passage, (steward's fee included.) ninety dollars: second cabin,
ob., do., fity-stw sollars. No steerage passengers taken.
These rates include provisions, but no wines or liquors, which
will be supplied on soard at moderate terms. Carries a surgeon.
The state rooms for lat-and 2d cabin passengers, are unusually larg, commodious, and well ventilated. For freight or
passes, apply to

J. MSYMON, I Beaver street

A Lotter Bag will be made up for Glasgow, per City of
Glasgow, to close at the Post Office, at 11 o'clock, on the 18th,
the day of the departure of the steamer.

EMPIRE CITY LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA Chagres, direct.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO-FIRST VESSEL-DISPATCH Line.—Fast sailing ship GREAT HRITAIN, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and now going on board, at Pier No. 6, North River, will have quick dispatch for the above port. The easiling qualities of this superior vessel are well known, laving just returned from China, in ninety-siz days. Immediate application should be made for halance of orrgo. Shippers wishing to avoid delay, will fand it much to their Interest to observe the dispatch given by this line. Freights taken at the lowest rates.

E. B. SUTTON & CO., 84 Wall st.

tonage. She will be seld very law. Apply to ROLLING & DUNDERDALE, 35 Wall street.

CAUFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE—TWO steerage and one first class, in Howland and Aspiravall's line, for May 13th; one second cobin, in Howard and Son's line, for May 20th; two steerage, in Roberts line for May 18th.

P. WHITE 35 Wall street.

California Direct Through Tickets—One one first class and three second class per Cherches, Eth.; one first class and four steerage, per Georgia, Eth.; and sady's tocket wanted for a gentleman s ficket, per Ampire City and Sernh Sande.

BEACH & CO., No. 88 Broadway, corner Wall street.

CALIFORNIA DIERCT-THREE THROUGH TICKET-for male-one by steam-ship Cherokee, connecting with

for sale—one by steamship therekes, connecting wit the steamship Tennessee, and two by the steamship Georgic starting from this port May 13th. Apply immediacely at No Il Park row. California Ticket for Sale.—ONE THROUGH itels for San Francisco, by Howland & Aspinwall's line, to call this day, (May 13th.) Apply to.

J. C. HATCH, American Mining Co.'s Office, No. 2 Wall street.

SAN FRANCISCO THROUGH TICKET-A SECOND cable passage ticket in the steamer Georgia, to sail this ablu passage ticket in the steamer Georgia, to sail the for Chagres, and by Isthmes to San Francisco, for sail Apply to JAMES GRIDLEY, 30 Names street.

The Hungarian Refugers.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 4th ult., says—" Although, in point of fact, tranquality prevails in the political circles here, there is still evidence of the existence of uneasiness, or an admitted possibility that stirring events are not distant. Constantinople may be said to be gay. Many English, military and others, (some of them Indian officers.) are here for the moment. The hon of the day is, however, General Guyon, a fine dashing, daring fellow, frank as brave. I need hardly inform you, that although Guyon (thanks to his being's British subject) is at liberry, Kossuth and Dembinski are transferred to Brousses, at the instance of Austria, who claims both as Austrian subjects, though it is notorious that Dembinski was never a subject of Austria. The hardshipe inflicted on these illustrious persons, notwithstanding all the applications made to the French government for protection and sympathy, astonished everybody. That General Auge should not possess, or at least not exercise, Princh influence in favor of an old soldier of the Empire, (Dembinski,) has occasioned much dissatisfication. One of the distinguished soldiers of the Mosekowa and of the Beresina, is, at the demand of Austria, interné by the Turkisk government, in spite of, or in the absence of, the French ambisesator's interference in his behalf; while a liftitch embject, who had been actually in the Austrian service, and who passed over to the Hungarians, is liberated. How is it possible that France can reconcile this comparison of influence with that of Great Britain 1. The friends of Dembinski contend that his nomination to the order of the Legion of Honor, by the Emperor Napoleon,

## MORE GOLD IN THE PACIFIC.

Interesting Intelligence from South Australia

Discoveries of Gold - The Excitement among the Australians.

Our advices from South Australia are to the 15th of January. Adelaide papers of the 12th are re-

discoveries of gold, which had checked emigration to California, and started two joint-stock companies for the washing and streaming of gold; one is advertised as the South Astralian Gold Company, with a capital of £25,000, in five thousand shares of £5 each, and a direction composed of some of the most respectable men in the colony. They have purchased and paid for one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, and taken four hundred more on lease, which gives the command of twenty miles of water courses, open for immediate operations. Specimens of the most satisfactory nature have been obtained, and the analysis of the gold shows a purity equal to ninety-six per cent. tralian Gazette, as the Onkaparinga Gold Com-

pany; the prospectus was to appear the next week. It appears that gold has been found in small quantities, from time to time, by various parties in South Australia. For nearly two years past the process of exploration has been going on silently and cautiously, and the result is in the formation 

With respect to general mining prospects, the Burra Burra is reported to be looking remarkably well. A tract of country on the Rhine had been purchased, and found to contain large deposits of copper ore, of a very high per centage. At Port Lincoln several new sections had been also found to contain noble lodes of copper. The patent copper works at Kooringa were progressing steadily and successfully. One of the new refining furnaces was at work, capable of refining about forty tons of fine copper per week.

The following is the latest table of the prices for mining shares:—

The state of the s					Pri	ce per	,
The red were been once.	Imount.		Paid up.		share.		
Adelaide	£5	0	£5	0	£1	5	
Belvidere	- 5	0	5	0	3	0	
Burra Burra	- 5	0	. 5	o	141	0	
Enterprise	- 3	0	3	0	4	15	
Greenock Creek	6	0	5	0			
Mount Remarkable	-	_	22	10	11	0	
Montecute	55	0	55	0	100	_	
North Kapunda	5	0	- 5	0	- 1	6	
Paringa	1	-	1	5	1	5	
Port Lincoln	- 5		5	0	6	10	
Princess Royal	50	0	41	0	80	9	
Royal Mining Company	10	0	. 0	10	-	_	
Wheal Gawler	10	0	10		12	0	
Wheal Maria	200		-		5 10		

Another account says:—

Another account says:—

Although it had been currently believed for months past that gold deposites existed in the neighborhood of the settlement, nothing definite had transpired on the subject until lately. The public had at length been surprised by the appearance of two companies, the promoters of which were stated to have secured, by purchase, large tracts of land in the impredists course of the Onkawere stated to have secured, by purchase, large tracts of land in the immediate course of the Onkaparinga river and its tributaries, for the purpose of following out gold washing on its streams. The first company was called the South Australian Gold Company, and the directors numbering the most influential persons in Adelaide, the 1,600 shares offered to the public had been subscribed for in the course of two or three days. The second company professed to be the ventable Onkaparinga Gold Company, and, according to the terms of their announcement, the parties interested proposed to admit subscriptions at a lower rate of bonus than the company already started. It appears to be generally acknowledged that auriferous deposits have been discovered in the river to prominently named, and the result of assays is asserted to be extremely favorable. It was considered not at all improbable that the excitement growing out of this new movement would at once check the rage for Californian emigration, and numbers who had paid their passage money were regretting that they could not, without submitting to the full sacrifice of the amount, cancel these arrangements. The circumstance of the success of the Burra Burra, and various other mining operations, gave great stimulus to the enthusiasm prevailing; and the papers teem with extracts from acknowledged authors, on the most facile mode of gold washing, the reduction of ores by quicksilver, &c.

of gold washing, the reduction of ores by quicksilver, &c.

The Burra Burra mining shares were quoted 141, and the Princess Royal shares 50. A gas company was in course of organization, to supply the town of Adelaide with coal-gas. The Douglas and Richardson, from London, had arrived out. Wheat was selling at 3s. to 3. 3d. per bushel. The crop, it was estimated, would average that of last year. A return of the exports of the produce of South Australia, for the quarter ending the 10th of October last, showed that they amounted to £37,325.

San Francisco, April 1, 1850.

The other View of the Picture—Hear Both Sider— But Look out for Breakers-Gold and Gold Coin -Its Value-Society, &c. &c.

My DEAR C .- A part of the steamer's mail ha been left on the isthmus, and we are again doomed to disappointment in not hearing from you. It is just three months to-day since you left, and not one line yet. We presume you have written in full.

You will probably receive by this steamer some most deplorable accounts of the utter prostration of business, downfall of rents, ruinous failures, &c.— Don't believe it all. The country, in all that appertains to its elements of power and greatness, and to the fair and legitimate operations of business, stands on as solid and sound a basis as ever, and there is nothing in the changes and fluctuations now going on, but what any one who has been here can trace to the most natural causes. I regard the present condition of affairs as a phase, a natural revulsion incidental to a new country, and especially to one ike this, where everything has been conducted on gigantic scale, and all kinds of business transacted

with a perfect rush.

Real estate has fallen somewhat, and why I because hundreds and hundreds of lots in the outskirts of the city have been bought on speculation, cut up nto smallers lots, and thrown into market at forces

into smallers lots, and thrown into market at forced sales, faster than they were wanted for the natural growth of business and improvements. But this yery natural progress and growth is, as you well knew, so rapid here as to always command and insure quite high rates for lots in desirable locations; and even now, if you wish to buy in a business locality, you can purchase at prices very little less than when you left.

Water lots still range from \$3,000 to \$15,000, and lots in "Happy Valley" at about the same rates. By the way, the growth of the city has a manifest destiny toward that quarter, and even you can scarcely believe that the hills down in that section are almost all levelied, and steam factories springing up thick as leaves in Vallambross, and quite as dense a population as in the Northern part of the town. Hents are also down, and why the simply, because a large proportion of the popula-

tion are flocking off to the mines, vacating the tenements occupied for the winter. But no one believes that rents will be long depreciated, for the push of Spring immigration is soon to come in, creating, in the same way as we were witnesses to last season, a demand for tenements for Iving storage, &c., besides the reflix is to be expected again back from the mines, all of which tendencied etternaine directly to San Francisco.

The money market has been very tight, and business men and merchants have been very much embarrassed to meet their payments.

The restaurants seem somehow to have been very business men and merchants have been very much embarrassed to meet their payments.

The restaurants seem somehow to have been very business men and merchants have been very much succeeded. The one that used to be at the Ward House, and Chasse and Forter, have been unsue cessful. The St. Franciss succeeded and very even conducted. Of the mercantile failures, the most payment of the payments of the proper of the mercantile failures, the most payment of the payments of the paym

if we had to smelt all the amagam gold brought to market.

The political world is much excited and in a ter-rible turmoil about these days. The lines of party distinction have been strongly drawn, and there has been considerable hard fighting during the last two

music. The boats in the narrow flogs, &c., &c. The election takes place to-day, so I cannot send

The election takes place to-day, so I cannot send you the result.

We are beginning to have quite a civilized and social state of things, and balls and reunions are quite in vogue, (only think of white vests and white kids in California.) I had the pleasure of attending, at the St. Francis, a very pleasant wedding party of Judge Schoolcraft and his beautiful bride, with Col. Kewen, Attorney General, his accomplished ledy, sisters, &c. Capt. Sutter, Jack Hays, Capt. Ringgold, Col. Collier and several other distinguished guests were present, and some twenty ladies added grace, interest and beauty to the occasion. The tables in the dining room were removed for cotilion parties, and we had a merry time of it till the "wee sma' hours," and a magnigicent supper as a finale.

THE REGULATION OF THE MINES, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF FOREIGN MINERS.

March 29, 1850.

Mr. President :—The Committee on Finance, to
which was referred the bill entitled an act for the
better regulation of the mines and the government
of the foreign miners, beg leave to report that they
have given the subject serious consideration, and
recommend the passage of the bill, for the following,
among many reasons which, in their opinion, might
be urged :—

American citizen doubts the policy and justice of such a law.

The wonderful gold discovery in California is an epoch in the world's history, in its mighty influence upon commerce and emigration, such as time has never instanced.

The wonderful gold discovery in California is an epoch in the world's history, in its mighty influence upon commerce and emigration, such as time has never instanced.

While in our country it has unbalanced trade and pertially destroyed all former rates of labor, in other nations, if this effect is not so immediate, it has excited the wildest cupidity, which threatens California with an emigration overwhelming in number and dangerous in cheracter. Tens of thousands have already arrived in our country, and they are the commencement of a vast multitude caroute and preparing to come hither, of the worst population of the Mexican and South American States, New South Wales, and the southern islands, to say nothing of the vast numbers from Europe. Among others, the convicts of Mexico, Chili and Botany Bay are daily turned upon our shores, who seek and possess themselves of the best places for gold digging, whether upon their own or on account of foreign employers, and carry from our country immense treasure. While this is done to the injury of the American people, who are the rightful owners of this property, it is the lenst wrong which threatens the welfare of the State and the future happiness of society. The low state of morality which such a population spreads broadcast in the land, is to be deeply lamented. Practised vice and crime, hardened with the degradation of former punishment, makes these people irredeemably lost to all social equality or national advantage.

How shall this frightful evil be remedied? We connet, under the United States' constitution, prevent the migration hither of these people. A fundemental principle of that instrument makes ours the home of the free and oppressed of every nation. When they do come, to govern them firmly and justly, protect them from the, heavy prejudices of our own people, to save them from the probable destruction of a national wrath, which is evidently growing stronger every day, is the solemn duty of this legislature.

Your committee believe that the bill will do mu

some tribute towards the heavy expenses of our new Etste.

The strife and bloodshed which have taken

fety and happiness; and that government is instituted for the security, protection and benefit of the people.

De people, in the opinion of your committee, ever did tongregate under greater necessity for protection. The people of California, at present, have no other law to fall back upon, save those great natural laws, higher, greater and stronger than the written constitution. Therefore, in the opinion of your committee, it is the duty of this Legislature to act, and act promptly.

Your committee believe that, as a matter of finance, while that is secondary in character, it will prove to be the best and surest and readiest means of collecting a large amount of public revenue. From the best information in the reach of your committee, they believe that there will be an average of not less than twenty thousand foreigners per month in the mines from May until October of this year. They further believe that, under all the difficulties of admission into the Union as a State, and the necessary delay of passing and promulgating in the California mountains efficient laws by Congress, this bill, if passed, will remain in operation until the latter month. The act, if passed, will den necessarily bring into the public treasury, provided the whole twenty thousand foreigners were reached, save the expense of collecting, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per month; but much allowance, in the opinion of your committee, should be made in this estimate, on account of the many obscure places in the mountains where persons are at work, and where the tax collector may not reach. They believe, however, after making every allowance of this kind, and deducting all the cost of collecting, that two hundred thousand dollars per month may be safely calculated upon.

It is a matter of great national policy, that the vast amount of California gold, or at least a large

thousand dollars per month may be safely calculated upon.

It is a matter of great national policy, that the vast amount of California gold, or at least a large proportion of it, should first find its way through our own country, and its influence upon the wants of commerce be there felt, before it aceks a market in other nations.

It is most difficult to say how this can be best effected. The United States constitution forbids an export tax; and in the absence of law in this and other respects, we know the fact that, up to this time, three-fourths of all the gold sent from this State has passed directly into other nations. The foreign proprietor of gold diggers and the agent of foreign bankers control, at present, this matter, in their own quiet way, and millions leave the State monthly, without even a report of the fact to our customs.

been considerable hard fighting during the last two elections.

Malachi Fallon did not succeed in obtaining the democratic nomination, at the primary election, but was beaten by Col. J. J. Bryant, who is moving heaven and earth, to accomplish his election to the Sheriffally but; a great many are opposed to him. On the other hand, Col. Jack Hays, deelined the whig nomination, and runs as an independent candidate; and Col. Towns, the whig candidate, not being very popular, the contest will run mostly between Hays and Bryant, and the chances I think now are that Hays will be elected.

I never have seen more enthusiasm, more speechifying, more mass meetings, more caucusing, more parade, torch-light processions, and all that sort of claptrap and political machinery, at home, than here. Bryant has kept open house for about a week, to the public, furnishing earlibles and drinkables ad histum. All the wagons in town are chartered, and covered with political devices, and parade with music. The boats in the harbor furnished with flags, &c., &c.

The election takes place to-day, so I cannot send. of ship-loads of these foreign operative, and advance mo-pley their services at a fair rate, and advance mo-ney for their license, which license he holds until the labor is performed according to contract. Un-der this law, the operative so employed will not fis-fer me the performance of his contract, because his privilege for gold digging is in the hands of his em-

The new comer who arrives penniless upon our shores, at the end of his first contract, can either seek a new employer, or, having made money enough to control a license, go to work upon his

own account.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Thomas J. Green, Chairman.

THE DETENTION AND ESCAPE OF AN EMIGRANT YOUNG

The Determines and Escare of an Embrany Young Laby.—An interesting story is told by the Glasgow Satsrday Pest, of the adventures of a young lady, Miss Mary Brown. She was daughter of a gentleman lately dead, and inherited a smill property from him, on which she lived. Her only near relative in Glasgow was a "ne'er do weel" brother a cab-driver, who having himself been disinherited, constantly teased her and extorted money from her. Having friends in Ameri., she determined to emigrate, and took her passage by the "City of Glasgow" steamer, which left on Tuesday. Her brother, disappointed and vexed at her intended departure, formed a scheme to detain her. A trampery claim was reared up, and a meditatione fage warrant applied for. This he swore to, and got the warrant. Armed with this authority, and attended by two sheriff officers, he watched the sailing of the vessel. Miss Brown, with her friends, was on board; they remained with her till the signal for sailing was given, and bidding her farewell, they went on shore, and walked down the quay. Now was the cab-driver's opportunity; seeing his sister to be apprehended in presence of the passengers, the ship's crew, and the immense multitude of on-lookers. In vain did she remonstrate against such shameful conduct—violence was restored to, and she was dragged on shore, and refusing to listen to their hended in presence of the pastengers, the same servew, and the immense multitude of on-lookers. In vain did she remonstrate against such shameful conduct—violence was restored to, and she was dragged on shore, and refusing to listen to their proposals for letting her off, she was carried before Sheriff Bell. The sheriff, after hearing the case, detected the trick, and dismissed the case. She left the sheriff's office, and mot her friends: she was now freed from her tormentors. A new dilemma now arose. The vessel had sailed—Miss Brown's passage was paid, and all her luggage on board. To overtake the vessel seemed hopeless, but still she was resolved to make the attempt. Hiring a cab, she drove to the Greenock Railway station, and finding a train on the point of starting, was speedily conveyed to Greenock. Fresh missortunes seemed to arise—the "City of Glasgow" steamer had passed Greenock nearly half an hour before the arrival of the train, and was acce slowly steaming past Gounock. A Gourock steamer was leaving the quay, and Miss Brown went on board of it. The Gourock steamer was rapidly overhauling the huge "City of Glasgow," when all on a sudden the latter was seen to "bout-ship," and steam towards Greenock. The cause of this sudden change arose from an accident which happened to the oil cistern on board. A steam tng was despatched to Greenock. The cause of this sudden change arose from an accident which happened to the oil cistern on board. A steam tng was despatched to Greenock for a fresh supply of oil, and hence the delay which proved so fortunate for the persecuted orphan. Taking a smail boat, Miss Brown was rowed towards the vessel, and received on board amid the cheers of the passengers. A new matter of constension now arose; the captain, thinking she would not get away, had landed all her luggage at Greenock, und there was no hope of getting it. Father vexation was put an end to by the return of the tug carrying the oil, with all Miss Brown's luggage on board. Certain friends at Greenock has seen her l

Our London Correspondence. London, April 25, 1850. Jenny Lind.

The morning after her first appearance, the various English journals were curiously read by those who had assisted at it. With one exception, they were unanimous and warm in her favor. The Times, the Morning Post, the Morning Herald, the Sun, the Morning Advertiser, and the Dauly Norse, had but one News, had but one opinion. It was that "the Lind was the greatest vocalist that had trodden

though, in some one or two of her lower though, in some one or two of her lower the special possibly rather thin. Her firstluri are conceived by herself, and betray such an exquisite taste in their conception, that even her teacher, Emanuel Garcia, was in the habit of borrowing and appropriating them to his own use, while she was yet his pupil; and he declined to believe in her capabilities to make and to hold her present position in the concept room and on the stage. In addition to his pupil; and he declined to believe in her capabilities to make and to hold her present position in the concert room and on the stage. In addition to this, she has a rare quality—such is her musical genius, that scarcely a month passes in which she does not vary them. Hence, her singing is perpentially fresh and new, and this must most undoubtedly be accepted as one of the reasons which have enabled her to preserve her reputation as a vocalist unimpaired, since her wenderful success in her first season in England. And yet I searcely know whether I ought to call it wonderful, for she so completely deserves it, both by her personal qualities as a woman and her pre-eminence as a songstress, that it centes to be a marvel. She is as charming in her personal character as she is great in her vocalism; and I feel sure that I am not exaggerating her charities, when I tell you that upwards or seventy thousand pounds have been drawn by her unrivalled voice from the pockets of the wealthy and proud, into the collers of the various charitable institutions to which she has given her aid with such a willing and ready soul. This alone would endear Jenny to England, were there no other reason; but linked, as it is, with one of the purest and most spotless of private reputations, it has carned her a fame that will be far more lasting than those of the great vocalists who have preceded her period in the struggle for reputation. It will indeed be as enduring as that of any singer well can be.

The London Times of Tuesday, the 23d uit., has an amusing narrative of the stir and bustle caused by his Holiness, in passing through Velletri. The correspondent of the Times, comically describes, as follows, his interview with the Pope, the morning after arrival. He begins by complaining of being kept waiting in the ante-room—"I began to hope that there was some chance of our suspense terminating, when there was a great movement among the crowd at one end of the gallery, the pages rushed to their posts, flung back the two doors, and the prime minister, Cardinal Antonelli, entered. Standing in that old palace, and gazing on the priest premier, I could realize the times of Mazarin and Richelieu. Neither of these could have possessed a haughtier eye than Antonelli, or carried themselves more proudly; every action spoke the man self-possessed and confident in the greatness of his position. He is tall, thin, about forty-fruir or forty-tive, of a dark and somewhat sallow complexion, distinguished not by the regularity or beauty of his features, but by the calmness and dignity of their expression. As the mass moved to be him pass to the papal spartments at the other extremity of the gallery, there was nothing flurried in his manner or horried in his step—he knew to a nicety the precise mode of courtesy which he should show to each of his worshippers; for instance, when the French general—ay, the rough soldier of the camp—bent to kies his hand, he drew it back, and spoke a few low complimentary words, as he bowed low to him, always graciously, should show to each of his worshippers; for instance, when the French general—ay, the rough soldier of the camp—bent to kies his hand, he drew it back, and spoke a few low complimentary words, as he bowed low to him, always graciously, should be have been less than the story and supplier of the precedingly. When the Roman princes wished, to perform the sense salate, his hand met their lips half-way, the rough soldier of the hanging fringes, and no power could withdraw them from The London Times of Tuesday, the 23d uit., has

lating "Quanto e buono! quanto buono!" To my great disappointment, a very officious little gentlemen, who, it appears, is a nephew of Cardinal Bortoneo, and who, only two days since, had been appointed a kind of deputy master of the ceremonies, informed me that it was very unlikely his holiness could receive any more people, as he had to go out at eleven, which fact was confirmed by the papal couriers, who marched, booted and spurred, whip in hand, into the ante-room. This announcement had scarcely been made, when Cardinal Antonelli appeared and informed usthat the Pope would receive two or three at a time, but that they must not stop long. The first batch consisted of "our own correspondent;" Don Flavio Ghigi; I looked round to see who was the third; it was the little abbate. As we entered the presence chamber, I made an inclination, but to my surprise both Don Flavio and Don Pietro rushed forward. The Ghigi gracefully, and with emotion, kissed the sovereign's foot, and then his hand, which was extended to him. His holiness had evidently been greatly excited. He took Don Flavio by the hand, saying, "Rise up, my son, our sorrows are over." Meanwhile, Don Pietro had embraced not merely the foot, but the ankle. Vainly the pope bad him rise. At last, he exclaimed, looking at the little man with wonder, "Eh! Che Don Pietro con una barba!" "Ah," said the unclerical priest, not in any degree taken by surprise, "Since our misfortunes, your holiness, I never had the heart to shave." "Then, now that happier times are come, we shall see your face quite clean," was the Pope's reply. More genutlexions, more embracings, and away we went. After a few minutes' delay, the gentlemen of the chamber gave notice that his holiness was about to pass; he was preceded by priests bearing the crucifix, and thus time wore a rich embroidered stole; his tenerovolent face lighted up as he blessed all his servants who knelt on his passage. He has a striking countenance, full of paternal goodness; nor does his tendency to obesity interfere wi

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